



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Norman H. Bangerter, Governor
Dee C. Hansen, Executive Director
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September 23, 1985

CERTIFIED RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
(P592-429-564)

Mr. Charles Gent
Genwal Coal Company, Inc.
P. O. Box 1201
Huntington, Utah 84528

Dear Mr. Gent:

Re: Abatement Plans for Notice of Violation N85-4-12-3, #3 of
3, Noncoal Waste Disposal Plan, Crandall Canyon Mine,
ACT/015/032, #3, Emery County, Utah

The application for the Mining and Reclamation Plan (MRP) amendment concerning the noncoal waste disposal plan has been reviewed by the Division. Several conditions must be addressed by the company before approval for the plan can be granted by the Division:

1. There should be a letter from the State Department of Health, providing the permit number for the landfill, the permit term and any conditions that the State Department of Health has concerning disposal of noncoal mine waste in the landfill.
2. A general description (or map) of the location of the Sinbad landfill site must be provided.
3. The landfill must be an approved sanitary landfill and operation of the landfill must be in accordance with all local, state and federal requirements as addressed under UMC 817.89(b). The operator must provide a commitment to comply with these requirements, and shall not dispose of noncoal wastes in the landfill when or if the landfill is not operating under the approval of these agencies.

4. The operator shall not dispose of coal spoils, mine development waste, sedimentation pond materials, PCB's, liquids, hazardous or toxic wastes, or any other materials which are not approved for disposal in the landfill.
5. Additionally, the operator must provide plans and provisions for the temporary storage of noncoal waste materials at the mine site. The waste materials would later be disposed of at the approved landfill.
6. If the operator's immediate plans are to excavate sediments from the sedimentation pond, then a plan for temporary storage and permanent onsite disposal of the sediments must be provided. The plan should include a provision for analytical testing of the sediments for toxicity.

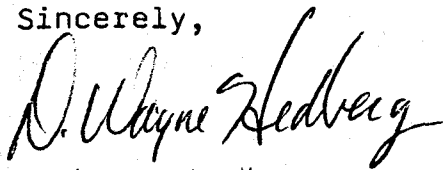
Disposal of excess spoils, waste rock, underground mine development waste and sediment pond sediments must be disposed of within the permit area boundaries. The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) requirements for stowing of materials underground may not allow for the disposal of some mine waste material generated during operations. Specifically, 30 CFR 75.400 (Federal Law), states that the combustible content of the dust on the roof, floor and ribs cannot exceed 35 percent in intake air and 20 percent in return air. Consequently, some mines have been required to remove underground accumulations of waste rock material for surface disposal, when quantities exceed the above limits.

Genwal must develop a plan for temporary and permanent disposal of such waste material which will be compatible with the requirements of MSHA and the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. These requirements must be met prior to any mine waste materials being brought to the surface for either temporary or permanent storage on the surface.

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The Company should address the conditions (#1 through 6) by October 4, 1985. We appreciate your cooperation in addressing these remaining concerns. Please contact me or Randy Harden should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



D. Wayne Hedberg
Permit Supervisor/
Reclamation Hydrologist

DH:jvb
cc: A. Klein
L. Braxton
P. Grubaugh-Littig
S. Linner
D. Lof
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